

INTIMATIONS

NOW READY

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, &c., &c.FOR
1896,With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.THIS IS THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL ISSUE,
and will be found, as usual, to show an advance
on preceding years both in fulness and accuracy
of information.THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the
Ports and cities of the Far East, from Peking to
Vladivostok, in which Europeans reside.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER
SEEDS.

SEASON 1896-1897.

TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT IT
IS REQUESTED THAT CUSTOMERS
WILL PLEASE BOOK ORDERS
AT ONCE.

CATALOGUES

WITH FULL DIRECTIONS FOR
SOWING MAY STILL BE HAD
ON APPLICATION.A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1896.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
Only communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to the Editor.
Correspondents should state their names and addresses
with their communications addressed to the Editor, not
to publications, but evidence of good faith.All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.No unmercifully signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be
sent before 12 noon on day of publication. After that
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.
Telegraphic Address: "A.S.C. Co." P.O. Box No. 12.DEATH.
On the 29th October, 1896, at the Mount Austin
Hotel, Hongkong, Major General Kreswicke Morris,
A.P.H., late South Wales Borderers, aged 39 years.
The funeral will pass the Monument at 4.30 o'clock
(Wednesday afternoon). [2191]The Daily Press,
HONGKONG, OCTOBER 21st, 1896.A SCANDAL in connection with mission work
is at present being ventilated at Shanghai.
In the July number of the United Presby-
terian Missionary Record (published in Scotland) appeared a letter from the Rev. John Ross, of Moukden, headed "Manchuria-
Persecution by Roman Catholics," in which grave and almost inaudible charges are brought against the Roman Catholic Bishop, Mgr. Guillou. It is said that a man who had formerly belonged to Dr. Ross's mission went over to the Roman Catholics in China, where the publication would have been calculated to answer some useful purpose, instead of sending the tale for publication in a home religious journal of limited circulation and that only among a particular class. Home readers can swallow a good deal, but even they who think will have some little difficulty in negotiating the Bishop's "stone pillar." Assuming torture to be practised as described it would seem that an ordinary wooden beam would better answer the purpose. Mr. Pung is alleged when strung up to have said to his tormentors, "You want my blood, as His enemies wanted that of the Saviour," which in itself sounds improbable as coming from a Chinaman especially one who had already twice, if not thrice, changed his religion. The explanation of the whole thing would seem to be that Dr. Ross has accepted a cook and bull story and rashly published it, vouching for its truth with his own name, without sufficiently investigating it. For the present he elects to withhold his explanation, but, as it is said that in default of an apology in the paper it is to be brought against him, it is probable more will be heard of the matter. It is to be hoped, however, that an arrangement may be effected without the scound of a public trial. The methods of the Roman Catholic missionaries are, we believe, often open to objection, but the present case is not a question of discretion but of direct allegation of acts repugnant to humanity brought against a high dignitary of the Church. Very strong evidence would be required to make the public believe that any such acts were committed.

Arms are also bound behind him, and the arms fastened round the stone pillar. When the fastening is complete the bricks are removed from under the feet, and the man is suspended, hanging by the hair at the back of his head. At times the skin of the head is torn away. Pung was then suspended about 9 a.m., and kept in torture there till about 3 p.m. He became unconscious at one time, and was taken down. He revived, and was again suspended. The Bishop, after straining and interrogating him, went to prayers. After the shouting he came again with another Frenchman, a priest, to continue the torture of the man. And why? To compel him to join the Roman Catholic Church. In the evening he was taken down, taken into a room, allowed to sit on a kang, his arms bound behind his back by a rope, which was fixed to the top of a "window." Dr. Ross, on learning of the case, applied to the Chinese authorities and after some trouble owing to the resistance of the Bishop, obtained the release of the sufferer.

This extraordinary tale was reproduced the other day by one of our Shanghai contemporaries when Dr. Ross was in Shanghai attending a religious conference, and he was invited to come forward with the whole evidence of the truth of this terrible indictment at any cost, or make a mainly retraction. Dr. Ross's reply to this invitation took the form of a brief letter to another paper, as follows:—"I understand that a good deal of interest has been excited over the photograph, who was suspended to a stone pillar by his queue in the Roman Catholic Bishop's compound in Moukden. A not unnatural curiosity would like to have fuller details of the case. But as with the whole matter of Roman Catholic persecution of our coreligionists in Manchuria, is referred to Peking, this curiosity must remain meantime unsatisfied. Were I to give incidents related to me of the outrageous conduct of Roman Catholics supported by their ecclesiastical superiors, a whole copy of the N. C. Herald would not contain them all. It seems to me now that attention has been directed to this fertile source of anti-foreign feeling throughout China, those who have well authenticated cases should be told of the Empire, should publish them so that general public indignation might effect the cure of the "evil." It seems rather inconsistent of Dr. Ross to ask other missionaries to publish their cases while he excuses himself from going into the particulars of his own case when his original details are challenged. The fact of the matter having been referred to Peking does not seem a sufficient excuse. Meanwhile a letter has been addressed to some of the Shanghai papers by a Roman Catholic missionary, who says:—"For the information of the public, we are glad to say that, being anxious to have the Moukden case cleared and examined, we obtained that Monsieur le Comte du Chayla, Consul-General for France at Tientsin, should go to Newchwang and Moukden, where he remained from the 4th to the 18th of September. He diligently investigated into the whole affair, and his conclusion was that he asked and obtained at once the release of some Parisians who were incarcerated in the direct request of a certain Consul having charge there of French interests, and on the indirect demand of Rev. John Ross or of his fellow-workers. The charges have been found and proved false. In answer to the question of the Comte du Chayla about such irregular proceedings, the Newchwang Tao-tai and the Governor-General of Moukden both equally answered: "These Christians have been incarcerated on the request of Consul at Newchwang. We must in justice say that the above-mentioned foreign Consul made a personal apology to Mr. Guillou, regretting that he had been sadly misled." The foreign Consul referred to is the English Consul, and if it be true that he has apologised to Monsieur Guillou and stated that he has been sadly misled, it would seem that he must have satisfied himself that Dr. Ross's statements were unfounded.

Taking the case as it stands the impression created is not favourable to Dr. Ross. The tone of his letter to the North China Herald is not calculated to inspire confidence in him as an impartial witness, and it is curious, if there really was anything in the case, that he did not in the first instance publish the particulars in a home religious journal of limited circulation and that only among a particular class. Home readers can swallow a good deal, but even they who think will have some little difficulty in negotiating the Bishop's "stone pillar." Assuming torture to be practised as described it would seem that an ordinary wooden beam would better answer the purpose. Mr. Pung is alleged when strung up to have said to his tormentors, "You want my blood, as His enemies wanted that of the Saviour," which in itself sounds improbable as coming from a Chinaman especially one who had already twice, if not thrice, changed his religion. The explanation of the whole thing would seem to be that Dr. Ross has accepted a cook and bull story and rashly published it, vouching for its truth with his own name, without sufficiently investigating it. For the present he elects to withhold his explanation, but, as it is said that in default of an apology in the paper it is to be brought against him, it is probable more will be heard of the matter. It is to be hoped, however, that an arrangement may be effected without the scound of a public trial. The methods of the Roman Catholic missionaries are, we believe, often open to objection, but the present case is not a question of discretion but of direct allegation of acts repugnant to humanity brought against a high dignitary of the Church. Very strong evidence would be required to make the public believe that any such acts were committed.

The International Congress of Meteorology is meeting at the Hague. There are about 150 delegates in attendance, including it is thought one from China and Japan. Who is the Chinese representative?

The Spanish transport *Isla de Luzon*, with a battalion of Marine infantry and a battalion of sailors and marines, altered 161 officers and 1,933 men, arrived at Singapore on the 12th October from Barcelona and left in the afternoon for Manila.

The following Rector's telegram appears in the *Chinese papers*:—Madrid, Sept. 18th.—A store of arms, dynamite bombs, and flags intended for the projected Republic of the Philippines has been discovered in the house of a conspirator at Inal, in the Philippines Islands. A number of Japanese flags were also found.

In a recent raid caused by some disaffected natives of Moukden, the strikers attacked the non-strikers while they were at work and killed six of the latter, besides wounding a number of others. The body of troops stationed at these kilos were utterly helpless and unable to prevent the riot. Nearly four thousand men formed the attacking force of the strikers. N. C. Daily News.

The *Chung King* was leaving the hills at Chinkiang, bound for Shanghai, on the 1st October, she collided with the steamer *Kreswicke Morris*, at anchor in midstream. The *Chung King* was in Shanghai attending a religious conference, and he was invited to come forward with the whole evidence of the truth of this terrible indictment at any cost, or make a mainly retraction. Dr. Ross's reply to this invitation took the form of a brief letter to another paper, as follows:—"I understand that a good deal of interest has been excited over the photograph, who was suspended to a stone pillar by his queue in the Roman Catholic Bishop's compound in Moukden. A not unnatural curiosity would like to have fuller details of the case. But as with the whole matter of Roman Catholic persecution of our coreligionists in Manchuria, is referred to Peking, this curiosity must remain meantime unsatisfied. Were I to give incidents related to me of the outrageous conduct of Roman Catholics supported by their ecclesiastical superiors, a whole copy of the N. C. Herald would not contain them all. It seems to me now that attention has been directed to this fertile source of anti-foreign feeling throughout China, those who have well authenticated cases should be told of the Empire, should publish them so that general public indignation might effect the cure of the "evil." It seems rather inconsistent of Dr. Ross to ask other missionaries to publish their cases while he excuses himself from going into the particulars of his own case when his original details are challenged. The fact of the matter having been referred to Peking does not seem a sufficient excuse. Meanwhile a letter has been addressed to some of the Shanghai papers by a Roman Catholic missionary, who says:—"For the information of the public, we are glad to say that, being anxious to have the Moukden case cleared and examined, we obtained that Monsieur le Comte du Chayla, Consul-General for France at Tientsin, should go to Newchwang and Moukden, where he remained from the 4th to the 18th of September. He diligently investigated into the whole affair, and his conclusion was that he asked and obtained at once the release of some Parisians who were incarcerated in the direct request of a certain Consul having charge there of French interests, and on the indirect demand of Rev. John Ross or of his fellow-workers. The charges have been found and proved false. In answer to the question of the Comte du Chayla about such irregular proceedings, the Newchwang Tao-tai and the Governor-General of Moukden both equally answered: "These Christians have been incarcerated on the request of Consul at Newchwang. We must in justice say that the above-mentioned foreign Consul made a personal apology to Mr. Guillou, regretting that he had been sadly misled." The foreign Consul referred to is the English Consul, and if it be true that he has apologised to Monsieur Guillou and stated that he has been sadly misled, it would seem that he must have satisfied himself that Dr. Ross's statements were unfounded.

The *Chung King* was leaving the hills at Chinkiang, bound for Shanghai, on the 1st October, she collided with the steamer *Kreswicke Morris*, at anchor in midstream. The *Chung King* was in Shanghai attending a religious conference, and he was invited to come forward with the whole evidence of the truth of this terrible indictment at any cost, or make a mainly retraction. Dr. Ross's reply to this invitation took the form of a brief letter to another paper, as follows:—"I understand that a good deal of interest has been excited over the photograph, who was suspended to a stone pillar by his queue in the Roman Catholic Bishop's compound in Moukden. A not unnatural curiosity would like to have fuller details of the case. But as with the whole matter of Roman Catholic persecution of our coreligionists in Manchuria, is referred to Peking, this curiosity must remain meantime unsatisfied. Were I to give incidents related to me of the outrageous conduct of Roman Catholics supported by their ecclesiastical superiors, a whole copy of the N. C. Herald would not contain them all. It seems to me now that attention has been directed to this fertile source of anti-foreign feeling throughout China, those who have well authenticated cases should be told of the Empire, should publish them so that general public indignation might effect the cure of the "evil." It seems rather inconsistent of Dr. Ross to ask other missionaries to publish their cases while he excuses himself from going into the particulars of his own case when his original details are challenged. The fact of the matter having been referred to Peking does not seem a sufficient excuse. Meanwhile a letter has been addressed to some of the Shanghai papers by a Roman Catholic missionary, who says:—"For the information of the public, we are glad to say that, being anxious to have the Moukden case cleared and examined, we obtained that Monsieur le Comte du Chayla, Consul-General for France at Tientsin, should go to Newchwang and Moukden, where he remained from the 4th to the 18th of September. He diligently investigated into the whole affair, and his conclusion was that he asked and obtained at once the release of some Parisians who were incarcerated in the direct request of a certain Consul having charge there of French interests, and on the indirect demand of Rev. John Ross or of his fellow-workers. The charges have been found and proved false. In answer to the question of the Comte du Chayla about such irregular proceedings, the Newchwang Tao-tai and the Governor-General of Moukden both equally answered: "These Christians have been incarcerated on the request of Consul at Newchwang. We must in justice say that the above-mentioned foreign Consul made a personal apology to Mr. Guillou, regretting that he had been sadly misled." The foreign Consul referred to is the English Consul, and if it be true that he has apologised to Monsieur Guillou and stated that he has been sadly misled, it would seem that he must have satisfied himself that Dr. Ross's statements were unfounded.

The *Chung King* was leaving the hills at Chinkiang, bound for Shanghai, on the 1st October, she collided with the steamer *Kreswicke Morris*, at anchor in midstream. The *Chung King* was in Shanghai attending a religious conference, and he was invited to come forward with the whole evidence of the truth of this terrible indictment at any cost, or make a mainly retraction. Dr. Ross's reply to this invitation took the form of a brief letter to another paper, as follows:—"I understand that a good deal of interest has been excited over the photograph, who was suspended to a stone pillar by his queue in the Roman Catholic Bishop's compound in Moukden. A not unnatural curiosity would like to have fuller details of the case. But as with the whole matter of Roman Catholic persecution of our coreligionists in Manchuria, is referred to Peking, this curiosity must remain meantime unsatisfied. Were I to give incidents related to me of the outrageous conduct of Roman Catholics supported by their ecclesiastical superiors, a whole copy of the N. C. Herald would not contain them all. It seems to me now that attention has been directed to this fertile source of anti-foreign feeling throughout China, those who have well authenticated cases should be told of the Empire, should publish them so that general public indignation might effect the cure of the "evil." It seems rather inconsistent of Dr. Ross to ask other missionaries to publish their cases while he excuses himself from going into the particulars of his own case when his original details are challenged. The fact of the matter having been referred to Peking does not seem a sufficient excuse. Meanwhile a letter has been addressed to some of the Shanghai papers by a Roman Catholic missionary, who says:—"For the information of the public, we are glad to say that, being anxious to have the Moukden case cleared and examined, we obtained that Monsieur le Comte du Chayla, Consul-General for France at Tientsin, should go to Newchwang and Moukden, where he remained from the 4th to the 18th of September. He diligently investigated into the whole affair, and his conclusion was that he asked and obtained at once the release of some Parisians who were incarcerated in the direct request of a certain Consul having charge there of French interests, and on the indirect demand of Rev. John Ross or of his fellow-workers. The charges have been found and proved false. In answer to the question of the Comte du Chayla about such irregular proceedings, the Newchwang Tao-tai and the Governor-General of Moukden both equally answered: "These Christians have been incarcerated on the request of Consul at Newchwang. We must in justice say that the above-mentioned foreign Consul made a personal apology to Mr. Guillou, regretting that he had been sadly misled." The foreign Consul referred to is the English Consul, and if it be true that he has apologised to Monsieur Guillou and stated that he has been sadly misled, it would seem that he must have satisfied himself that Dr. Ross's statements were unfounded.

The *Chung King* was leaving the hills at Chinkiang, bound for Shanghai, on the 1st October, she collided with the steamer *Kreswicke Morris*, at anchor in midstream. The *Chung King* was in Shanghai attending a religious conference, and he was invited to come forward with the whole evidence of the truth of this terrible indictment at any cost, or make a mainly retraction. Dr. Ross's reply to this invitation took the form of a brief letter to another paper, as follows:—"I understand that a good deal of interest has been excited over the photograph, who was suspended to a stone pillar by his queue in the Roman Catholic Bishop's compound in Moukden. A not unnatural curiosity would like to have fuller details of the case. But as with the whole matter of Roman Catholic persecution of our coreligionists in Manchuria, is referred to Peking, this curiosity must remain meantime unsatisfied. Were I to give incidents related to me of the outrageous conduct of Roman Catholics supported by their ecclesiastical superiors, a whole copy of the N. C. Herald would not contain them all. It seems to me now that attention has been directed to this fertile source of anti-foreign feeling throughout China, those who have well authenticated cases should be told of the Empire, should publish them so that general public indignation might effect the cure of the "evil." It seems rather inconsistent of Dr. Ross to ask other missionaries to publish their cases while he excuses himself from going into the particulars of his own case when his original details are challenged. The fact of the matter having been referred to Peking does not seem a sufficient excuse. Meanwhile a letter has been addressed to some of the Shanghai papers by a Roman Catholic missionary, who says:—"For the information of the public, we are glad to say that, being anxious to have the Moukden case cleared and examined, we obtained that Monsieur le Comte du Chayla, Consul-General for France at Tientsin, should go to Newchwang and Moukden, where he remained from the 4th to the 18th of September. He diligently investigated into the whole affair, and his conclusion was that he asked and obtained at once the release of some Parisians who were incarcerated in the direct request of a certain Consul having charge there of French interests, and on the indirect demand of Rev. John Ross or of his fellow-workers. The charges have been found and proved false. In answer to the question of the Comte du Chayla about such irregular proceedings, the Newchwang Tao-tai and the Governor-General of Moukden both equally answered: "These Christians have been incarcerated on the request of Consul at Newchwang. We must in justice say that the above-mentioned foreign Consul made a personal apology to Mr. Guillou, regretting that he had been sadly misled." The foreign Consul referred to is the English Consul, and if it be true that he has apologised to Monsieur Guillou and stated that he has been sadly misled, it would seem that he must have satisfied himself that Dr. Ross's statements were unfounded.

The *Chung King* was leaving the hills at Chinkiang, bound for Shanghai, on the 1st October, she collided with the steamer *Kreswicke Morris*, at anchor in midstream. The *Chung King* was in Shanghai attending a religious conference, and he was invited to come forward with the whole evidence of the truth of this terrible indictment at any cost, or make a mainly retraction. Dr. Ross's reply to this invitation took the form of a brief letter to another paper, as follows:—"I understand that a good deal of interest has been excited over the photograph, who was suspended to a stone pillar by his queue in the Roman Catholic Bishop's compound in Moukden. A not unnatural curiosity would like to have fuller details of the case. But as with the whole matter of Roman Catholic persecution of our coreligionists in Manchuria, is referred to Peking, this curiosity must remain meantime unsatisfied. Were I to give incidents related to me of the outrageous conduct of Roman Catholics supported by their ecclesiastical superiors, a whole copy of the N. C. Herald would not contain them all. It seems to me now that attention has been directed to this fertile source of anti-foreign feeling throughout China, those who have well authenticated cases should be told of the Empire, should publish them so that general public indignation might effect the cure of the "evil." It seems rather inconsistent of Dr. Ross to ask other missionaries to publish their cases while he excuses himself from going into the particulars of his own case when his original details are challenged. The fact of the matter having been referred to Peking does not seem a sufficient excuse. Meanwhile a letter has been addressed to some of the Shanghai papers by a Roman Catholic missionary, who says:—"For the information of the public, we are glad to say that, being anxious to have the Moukden case cleared and examined, we obtained that Monsieur le Comte du Chayla, Consul-General for France at Tientsin, should go to Newchwang and Moukden, where he remained from the 4th to the 18th of September. He diligently investigated into the whole affair, and his conclusion was that he asked and obtained at once the release of some Parisians who were incarcerated in the direct request of a certain Consul having charge there of French interests, and on the indirect demand of Rev. John Ross or of his fellow-workers. The charges have been found and proved false. In answer to the question of the Comte du Chayla about such irregular proceedings, the Newchwang Tao-tai and the Governor-General of Moukden both equally answered: "These Christians have been incarcerated on the request of Consul at Newchwang. We must in justice say that the above-mentioned foreign Consul made a personal apology to Mr. Guillou, regretting that he had been sadly misled." The foreign Consul referred to is the English Consul, and if it be true that he has apologised to Monsieur Guillou and stated that he has been sadly misled, it would seem that he must have satisfied himself that Dr. Ross's statements were unfounded.

The *Chung King* was leaving the hills at Chinkiang, bound for Shanghai, on the 1st October, she collided with the steamer *Kreswicke Morris*, at anchor in midstream. The *Chung King* was in Shanghai attending a religious conference, and he was invited to come forward with the whole evidence of the truth of this terrible indictment at any cost, or make a mainly retraction. Dr. Ross's reply to this invitation took the form of a brief letter to another paper, as follows:—"I understand that a good deal of interest has been excited over the photograph, who was suspended to a stone pillar by his queue in the Roman Catholic Bishop's compound in Moukden. A not unnatural curiosity would like to have fuller details of the case. But as with the whole matter of Roman Catholic persecution of our coreligionists in Manchuria, is referred to Peking, this curiosity must remain meantime unsatisfied. Were I to give incidents related to me of the outrageous conduct of Roman Catholics supported by their ecclesiastical superiors, a whole copy of the N. C. Herald would not contain them all. It seems to me now that attention has been directed to this fertile source of anti-foreign feeling throughout China, those who have well authenticated cases should be told of the Empire, should publish them so that general public indignation might effect the cure of the "evil." It seems rather inconsistent of Dr. Ross to ask other missionaries to publish their cases while he excuses himself from going into the particulars of his own case when his original details are challenged. The fact of the matter having been referred to Peking does not seem a sufficient excuse. Meanwhile a letter has been addressed to some of the Shanghai papers by a Roman Catholic missionary, who says:—"For the information of the public, we are glad to say that, being anxious to have the Moukden case cleared and examined, we obtained that Monsieur le Comte du Chayla, Consul-General for France at Tientsin, should go to Newchwang and Moukden, where he remained from the 4th to the 18th of September. He diligently investigated into the whole affair, and his conclusion was that he asked and obtained at once the release of some Parisians who were incarcerated in the direct request of a certain Consul having charge there of French interests, and on the indirect demand of Rev. John Ross or of his fellow-workers. The charges have been found and proved false. In answer to the question of the Comte du Chayla about such irregular proceedings, the Newchwang Tao-tai and the Governor-General of Moukden both equally answered: "These Christians have been incarcerated on the request of Consul at Newchwang. We must in justice say that the above-mentioned foreign Consul made a personal apology to Mr. Guillou, regretting that he had been sadly misled." The foreign Consul referred to is the English Consul, and if it be true that he has apologised to Monsieur Guillou and stated that he has been sadly misled, it would seem that he must have satisfied himself that Dr. Ross's statements were unfounded.

The *Chung King* was leaving the hills at Chinkiang, bound for Shanghai, on the 1st October, she collided with the steamer *Kreswicke Morris*, at anchor in midstream. The *Chung King* was in Shanghai attending a religious conference, and he was invited to come forward with the whole evidence of the truth of this terrible indictment at any cost, or make a mainly retraction. Dr. Ross's reply to this invitation took the form of a brief letter to another paper, as follows:—"I understand that a good deal of interest has been excited over the photograph, who was suspended to a stone pillar by his queue in the Roman Catholic Bishop's compound in Moukden. A not unnatural curiosity would like to have fuller details of the case. But as with the whole matter of

BOMBAY VESSELS TO BE QUARANTINED
AT NAPLES.

London, 4th October.
Gowing to the bubonic plague outbreak at Bombay, arrivals from India at Naples will be placed in quarantine.

DEPARTURE OF THE CZAR AND CZARINA
FROM JINGLAD.

London, 4th October.
The Czar and Czarina left for the Arctic night, for Port Arthur, where the Chinese night force of 100,000 men who had been sent to the Arctic night will form an escort for the Imperial yacht half way to Chourouk. Their Majesties sleep to-night on board the yacht, which sails early to-morrow morning.

AN ENGLISH TRAITS IN A GERMAN
PAPER.

London, 7th October.
The Caledonian Gazette publishes a violently anti-English letter from the Sultan of Kelia in the Malayan Archipelago, in which he says that Sultan Khalid is the rightful heir to the throne, and that Sultan Abdul is a usurper.

The Sultan has promised to censurate him if he left the Sultanate. The letter adds that the British marines located in a manner unworthy of disciplined troops, and concludes by a virulent personal attack on Consul-General Hardinge and Consul Care.

IRANIA FALL IN CONSULS.

London, 7th October.
The heavy fall in Consuls is described partly to a sharp drop in American Exchange, pointing to a continued drain of gold on the Bank of England and partly to the uneasiness concerning the next settlement.

THE QUEEN'S EYESIGHT.

London, 7th October.
The Queen is suffering from her eyes, and is being treated by Dr. Poggenpohl, the German oculist. The malady is thought abnormal and is merely due to Dr. Moxie's age.

OBITUARY.

London, 8th October.
The death is announced of General Sir James Abbott.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Telica*, from Kobe 10th Oct., had light N.E. winds and fine clear weather and smooth sea.

The German steamer *Prussia*, from Bremen 9th Oct., and *Singapore*, 10th Oct., had fine weather with easterly winds.

The German steamer *Nauyaga*, from Wuhan 14th Oct., Chinkiang 16th, and Wusung 17th, had fine weather; from Pukien-shan to Chinghai River, fine weather.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Pebin*, str. from Shanghai for Hongkong. Misses Walter, Miss H. M. G. Goss, Misses Anna, Mrs. and Miss Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Blaauw. For London. Misses A. Dowler, T. S. Yon, P. C. Chye, Mr. and Mrs. Currow and child, Miss Lane, and Miss Selby. For Bombay—Mr. E. Sheller.

Per *Anoma*, steamer, from Yokohama for Hongkong—Col. and Mrs. Faithfull, Surg. Major James, Misses A. and B. Tan Foo, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Smith, T. Kusawa, II, Mr. Wright and Joe Kene.

Per *Prussia*, str. from Bremen, Mr. Misses F. Beck, Miss S. Habekot, Mr. Himmelte (3), Mr. Hansen, Mrs. Helene (3), Mrs. Brode (3), Mrs. Kierulff, Mr. Simpson (2), Mr. Matson (2), Misses Haberleit and Wilts, Mrs. Milroy, Mr. Andersen, Mrs. Minna (2), Misses Gilson (3), Mr. and Mrs. Finsen (5), Mr. Voss (2), Mr. and Mrs. B. Hartmann, Mr. and Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. Barrow, Hartmann (2), Misses Hildebrandt and P. Plesky, Mrs. C. King, Misses Grot, Wolf, and Brok, Mr. and Mrs. Bjornson (2), Mrs. Brook, Mrs. A. Kuhn (2), Mrs. J. Komor (2), Mr. A. Komor (2), Miss H. Garneqot, Mr. Müller, Mr. A. Kluge (2), Mr. Trautmann, Mr. Underwood, Mr. J. Block (2), Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark (2), Mrs. G. Hennig, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fluckster.

EXPORT CARGOES.

The steamer *Indra*, sailed on the 15th October, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 78 cases cigars, 14 cases blackwood ware, 6 cases gongs, 14 cases chinaware, 3217 cases preserves, 175 cases tea, and 239 packages of dried fruit, for London—1,336 boxes tea (105,710 lbs.), 200 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 310 bales canes, 460 rolls matting, 7

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ANTENOR."

We hereby notify that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 1st inst.

Goods unshipped after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 24th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1896. [2355]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KEDIVE."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO, AND

STRAITS.

Conditions of carriage by the above-named vessel will be observed and her goods are being landed and placed at the Godowns in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From the 1st inst. to 12th inst.

Optional rates &c. Commanded.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M. on 17th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No hire whatever will be effected by me in any case where packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company with ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1896. [2360]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ULYSSES."

We hereby notify that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 24th inst.

Goods unshipped after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 29th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1896. [2363]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

STEAM TO

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"DAPHNE."

Captain Saundson, will leave for the above ports on or about TO-DAY, the 21st inst.

For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1896. [2362]

RICKMERS' REGULAR LINE OF

STEAMERS.

FOR DRESDEN AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at Hongkong, rates to Red Sea, MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"KEEUMIN."

J. Barker, Commander, will be despatched as above or on about the 27th instant.

For Freight, apply to

HOLIDAY WISE & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1896. [2313]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE "WAH-KEE" Line Steamer

"ARGYL."

Captain Wm. Ward, will be despatched for the above port at NOON, on TUESDAY, the 27th October.

To be followed by—

"MILBURN" Line steamer "POET PHIL"

LIP., or on about the 9th November, and

"MOUL" Line steamer "MOGUL", on or about the 24th November.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1896. [2365]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAUCUS."

Captain Barwise, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 21st inst. at 3 P.M.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1896. [1912]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KORE...

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."

Captain Innes, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 21st inst. at 4 P.M.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1896. [2349]

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND

HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at Hongkong, rates to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Lyons, Oporto, London, Liverpool, and Bremen).

THE Company's Steamship

"ERATO."

Captain Osterman, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst. at 10 A.M.

For Freight, apply to

STROMSEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1896. [2341]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHEFOO."

Captain Carnegie, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1896. [2382]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

THE Company's Steamship

"MEMNON."

Captain Moirage, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst. at 4 P.M.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1896. [2393]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst. at 4 P.M.

This steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1896. [2390]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM TO SHANGHAI

THE Company's Steamship

"PREUSSEN."

Captain P. Wettin, will leave for the above place about 94 hours after arrival.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1896. [7]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRaits, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,

INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,

PLYMOUTH, AND

LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BARAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL

AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"PEKIN."

Captain J. F. Jeppesen, carrying Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from Hongkong on

on THURSDAY, the 22nd October,

to take Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This steamer connects with that Port on the 14th November, for London direct.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and

Tas for London, under arrangement will be

despatched direct to Marseilles and London; and

Cargo for London, will be converted via

Bonhav.

Parcels will be received at this Office until

4 P.M. Friday before sailing. The Contents and

Value of all Packages are required.

Slips are particularly requested to note

the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills

of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1896. [2352]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KEDIVE."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO, AND

STRAITS.

Conditions of carriage by the above-named vessel will be observed and her goods are being landed and placed at the Godowns in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From the 1st inst. to 12th inst.

Optional rates &c. Commanded.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M. on 17th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No hire whatever will be effected by me in any case where packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company with ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1896. [2360]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ULYSSES."

We hereby notify that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 24th inst.

Goods unshipped after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 29th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1896. [2363]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.